G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

LR **File No.**

191 .

Serial Nos.

(Land Rev.)

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 – 4

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Kayamgutta village of Hardanahally in Holenarasipur Taluk. — Claim for reduced quit rent.

Countermarked
9-[illegible]-40

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

4

Kayemgutta Village of Hara-danahally in the Holé Narsipur Taluk of the Hassan District.

Serial No 1.

LR. 56..91

The Dy. Commr. of Hassan reported that Hanumanthaiya and other Poojaries of Sree Vencataramana Swami Temple on the Hill of Manikere Village in the Hole Narsipur Taluk complained that the Amilda demanded Rs 109 more than the usual amount, viz Rs 23 ~~being~~ ~~the~~ quit rent ~~as~~ ~~finally Confirmed~~ imposed by the Inam Departt. for the Kayemgutta Village of Hara-danahalli which was granted to the temple in 1807.

2. The Village was rented to the present holders on Kayemgutta tenure for Rs. 22:4:1 and it is in

the enjoyment of their family since 1807 when it was granted to them under a Sannad signed by Narsinga Rao son of Dewan Purnaya - During the Inam Settlement of 1879 they were made to pay an ad interim quit rent of Rs 23 which they have continued to pay.

3. As per Govt Proceedings No $\frac{4701-9}{133}$ dated 22d Sept 81 the above Settlement was revised and ~~upon a Survey~~ ~~Valuations~~ the quit rent ~~was~~ raised to Rs 132

Serial No $\frac{1}{a}$

4. The Pujaris state that they are unable to pay the enhanced rate of quit rent considering the arduous task required of them for the temple. The duties pertaining to

their office are

1. daily worshipping the idol on the Hill with Padithara and Deeparathané and

2. Bringing flowers daily for the worship ~~of the Idol~~ in the temple below and watching and worshipping the same daily

5. The petitioners were not in a position to produce the original Sannad at the time of the Inam settlement as the same was in the Taluk Cutcherry where it was presented in 1831 for the preparation of the Tysalat account and it was not returned to them. For want of this document the village was confirmed on half quit rent.

in the Village

10. The Dy. Commr recommends the reduction of the enhanced quit rent of Rs 132 to ~~to the old rate of~~ Rs. 23. The Inam Supdt. is also in favor of some special treatment though he is unable to cite precedents

11. Submitted for orders.

H. D.
28/10/92

Put up correspondence ending with Rev Secty's letter to the Inam Supdt No 4101/714 & 4th November 1879.
(2). Extract from the Rect. of Prabhava in which year the Sannad in question is said to have been issued -
(3). References in Diaries or Shahar Annals bearing upon the issue of the Sannad in question in Prabhava
(4). Extract from the Jamabandi Goshwara of 1830.

30/10/92

Subd H. D.

Subd. Vide Reference Section.

Memo Subd H. D.

also refer. reg: Settlement of Kargungutta village.

Refer: put up

S.K.B. 26/11 Subd H. D.

Rec. 13/12/92

Submitted for orders

The Kayengutta village has been apparently treated as one held on defective title and as such, subjected to additional assessment equal to one half of its net value - (Vide para 3 of Letter No 2228-R 33 d 6th June 1879 printed in Pro: d 8th Augt/79)

The survey valuation being Rs 242 and the former Jutta amount Rs 23, the difference (242-23) Rs. 219 represents the net value and half of this (Rs. 109) has been added to the Jutta amount which is now fixed at (109+23) Rs 132.

The Sannad for the village is said to have been issued by Dewan Poorniah's son Narasinga Rao on 5th Ashvija Sudha of the year Prabhava (1807-8) This Sannad is not forthcoming

It is said to have been given to the Taluk Cutcherry when the Faisalati Account for the year 1831-32 was being prepared, but ~~it was~~ never returned to the temple. Allusion is made to this fact in the Amildar's Endorsement d/ 20th March 1861 —

In the Faisalati Accounts, the Village in question does not appear as a Kayemgutta village till the year 1830-31, in the Jamabandy Accounts of which it is shewn as a Kayemgutta village ~~and~~ granted to the temple under Narasing Rao's Sannad d/ 5th Asvija Sudha of the year Prabhava —

~~[illegible]~~ ~~the village may be held~~ ~~to have been granted~~.

The question for determination is whether Dewan Purnaiya's son's Sannad should be regarded as having been issued on "unquestionably good authority".

[illegible]
23/12

The alleged Sannud is not forthcoming and the alleged grantor had apparently no authority to grant the Sannud — The settlement on 1/2 Q R already made cannot be disturbed —

[illegible] 4/1/93

Subd for Offg Dewan's
orders [illegible] 23/12

(1)

No. 848
Rev

Dy Commiſsioner's office Haſsan
Dated Haſsan 10th March 1892

LR 584 91-1

From

The Dy Commiſsioner,
Haſsan District

To

The Chief Secretary to the
Government of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to report that Hammanthaiya and others Poojaries of Sree Venkataramana Swamy's Temple on the Hill of Mavinakere Village, in the Holé Narsipur Taluk, Complained that the Amildar demands 109 Rs more than the usual payment viz Rs 23 for 1/2 quit rent as finally Confirmed by the Inam Department for the Kayengutta Village of Haradanahally in the said Taluk.

2. They further state that in accordance with the Sunnad of the year Prabhava 1807 granted by Narasinga Rao, son of Dewan Purnaiya, the village was rented to them on Kayengutta tenure for Rs 22-4-1 per annum, and during the Inam settlement of 1879 they were made to pay an Ad-interim quit rent of Rs 23/ and that this has now been increased to Rs 132/ and they are unable to pay the heavy amount Considering the arduous task required of them viz I daily worshipping the Idol on the hill with Padithara and Deeparadhané. II Bringing flowers daily for worship of the Idol in the Temple below and watching the same.

3. On a reference to the Inam settlement Register herewith

sent

rent it will be seen that the village was Confirmed on half quit rent adding ten per cent on Rs 22-4-1 = Rs 1-3-9 total Rupees 23-7-10 or Rs 23 without fraction in the year 1879 on the ground that the Kayemgutta tenure was not made out. This was again revised as per Dewan's Proceedings No. $\frac{4701-9}{138}$ of 2d. Septembe
1881 as follows:—

		A.	G.	Rs.	A.
Uncultivable		578	18	9	"
Cultivated	Dry	238	34	208	"
	Wet	6	18	22	"
	Garden	"	29	3	"
		824	19	242	"
Former Gutta or Jodi				22-4-	
Half quit rent on the difference of Rs 219-11-11				109-13-	
				132-13-	
or Rupees				132-"-	

4. Amongst the papers produced by the Petitioners in support of their Contention, mention is made

made in their application of 20th February 1861 to the Holé Narsipur Taluk and the Amildar's Endorsement thereon, was to the effect that the Sunnad Granted by Narasinga Rav, son of Dewan Purnaiya was presented to the Taluk Cutcherry in the year Khara (1831) for the preparation of Jyoalati account but it was never returned to them and in accordance with the terms of the said Sunnad they Continued the Enjoyment of the village by paying the amount fixed in that document.

5. From the Sunnad Dated "Asvija Shudda Punchami" of the year Prabhava (1807) signed by Narasinga Rav, son of Dewan Purnaiya, the village was originally granted to the Petitioners on Kayengutta tenure

tenure.

6. The Petitioners were not in a position to produce the original Sunnad during the Inam Settlement, it having been presented to the Taluk.- At the time of Inam settlement and for want of this primary document, I think the Village was Confirmed on half quit rent.-

7. As this is a Dévadaya Grant, I request that a lenient view may be taken by Government, and the Inam granted on original amount viz Rs 23/-

8. The Vernacular papers ending with the Holé Narsipur Amildar's report No $\frac{153}{151}$ are herewith sent for needful reference and obliging return.—

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sd [illegible]
Offg Dy Commissioner
Hassan District

(General Serial No. 30).

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MY[illegible]
12316
14 MAR. 92
687

189/

From

The Dy Commissioner,
Hassan District.

To

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore

Dated 10
Despatched 12 } March 1892.
Received

Enclosures No. Ver: papers.

General No. 848
No. 2229.

Reporting that the Poojaries of Sree Venkataramana-swami's temple, on the Hill of Mavinakere village in the Holé Narsipur Taluk complain that the Amr demands more than the usual quit rent on their Kayamgutta village and requesting that a lenient view may be taken by Govt & the Inam granted on original quit rent i.e. Rs 28/.

Revn Deptt Mrh 14/3/92

Ro.

[illegible]

B3
17-3-92

GR
16-3-92

Recd
17-3-92

Draft subd
AD
27/4/92

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, (Revenue),—dated 2nd September 1881.

READ—

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1685—193 of the 31st July 1879.

Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 765 of 30th August 1879.

Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 4030—698 of 30th October 1879, and—

Also Survey and Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 1020 of 12th November 1879, regarding Survey valuation of Inam villages.

No. 4701-9—133, DATED BANGALORE, 2ND SEPTEMBER 1881.

ORDER THEREON.—His Highness' Government has had under its consideration the above correspondence regarding the mode of the valuation of Inam and Kayamgutta villages for the purpose of calculating the quit-rent and local fund cess chargeable on them.

2. It is observed that the quit-rent on inam villages, for which title-deeds had been issued before the 12th October 1872, had been calculated on their valuation as recorded in the old accounts, which was incorrect and often grossly underestimated. It was therefore afterwards provided that the local cess on all the inam and kayamgutta villages, and the quit-rent on such of them for which title-deeds had not been issued prior to the above date, should be calculated upon a valuation based on a survey. The Survey Department under these orders have valued the villages at the full assessment of the whole culturable area, actually cultivated and waste, with an allocation varying from 2 to 5 annas per acre on the unculturable lands. This valuation is justly complained of by the inamdars as not properly representing the present [illegible] of the villages, or even their prospective value in the immediate future, as it is not to be expected that all the culturable lands could be brought under cultivation for years to come any more than in the Government villages.

3. It must be remarked that the belief expressed by the late Survey Commissioner, that the inamdars as a matter of fact collect more on their lands than the survey assessment, does not seem to be borne out by facts. It may be so as regards some of the superior lands, but the inamdars are obliged to offer much lower rates than the survey assessment, on the greater portion of their lands, as the ryots naturally prefer the more secure and permanent tenure on which Government lands are available. For the same reason it is not possible for inamdars to draw away ryots from Government lands by the offer of more favorable terms, and on the whole the rent derived by inamdars on the aggregate extent of their cultivation is, it is believed, rather below, than in excess of, the survey assessment on it. If the inamdars do not ask for a detailed survey of their villages and for the introduction of a survey assessment, it is because they naturally dislike any such limitation of their rights, and moreover whilst the survey assessment would diminish their receipts from the superior lands, they cannot hope to secure such assessment on the inferior lands. And with regard to the remark that, if the land is poor, the survey assessment would be low, it need only be stated that such assessment intended to be paid on the lands, when ordinarily under cultivation, cannot be justly charged when the limit of population and other circumstances preclude the possibility of the lands being brought under the plough for years to come.

4. His Highness' Government is decidedly of opinion that the valuation of these villages, which is required for the calculation of the quit-rent and the cesses, should be made on just and sound principles, and that the survey assessment on the lands under cultivation, with 25 per cent of the assessment on the arable waste on account of prospective improvements, together with a reasonable pasture rent on the unarable waste, would be a fair valuation to adopt. It may, however, be provided that in exceptional cases where lands are laid waste by the inamdars, through mere neglect, to an extent much out of proportion to the waste in similar Government villages, or where the extent of cultivated lands is understated, it shall be open to the Survey Superintendent to assume for the valuation the full assessment on such portion of the lands as ought to have been cultivated, and the 25 per cent on the remaining waste only.

5. The Survey Superintendent is requested to revise the valuation of the inam and Kayamgutta villages accordingly and submit a statement showing the details of the former and the revised valuation for each village and the quit-rent and local fund cess as originally imposed and as now altered. Pending such re-valuation the increased quit-rent hitherto charged on Inam and Kayamgutta villages on the basis of the survey assessment will be held in abeyance, and both the quit-rent and the local fund cess will be collected on the old recorded valuation only.

R. VIJAYINDRA RAO,
Secretary

To—The Survey and Inam Superintendent.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.

No. 143 The 25th August 1877

With the Sanction of the Government of India, conveyed in their letter, Foreign Department, No. 52R, dated 24th May 1877, it is hereby notified for general information that an investigation into the validity of the tenure of all Kayamgutta, shal Kayamgutta, mahal jodi and other villages alleged to be held on a permanent "gutta" or assessment will be made by the Inam Department on such dates as may from time to time, be notified in the local Gazette.

II. The investigation will comprise an enquiry as to when by whom and on what terms the grant was made, the items of revenue made over, the party to whom the village was originally granted and the manner in which it passed into the hands of the present holder. But the questions (1) whether the assessment of the village is liable to revision and (2) whether such a holding is heritable and alienable, will not come within the scope of the enquiry

III. If, after due investigation, the village is found to have been held on proper authority, and the tenure appears not to have originated in fraud, the village will be confirmed as a Kayamgutta holding on the existing gutta amount, free of additional payment. If otherwise, the village will be treated as a jodi inam, subject to payment of adequate quit-rent, having regard to length of enjoyment or as a Government village, subject to full assessment, according to the circumstances of the case. A title deed will be issued in the case of each village thus confirmed

IV The villages above referred to will be surveyed by the Survey Department, in order to determine their value for the purpose of securing a proper basis for the assessment of the local and irrigation cesses. The detailed survey, however, will not be carried out unless at the desire of the holder of the village.

Compd
B.S.

[illegible]. 10/12

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 20-12-1879 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

17-11-92

Memo.

The village of Haradanahalli in the Holenarsipur Taluk, Mysore District, is stated to have been granted on 5th Asweeja Suddha of the year Prabhava, as Kayamgutta, to Sri Venkataramanaswamy of Mavinkéré of the said Taluk by Mr Narasinga Rao Son of ~~the~~ Dewan Purnaiya.

From the search made into the Jamabandy accounts from Prabhava (1807-8) to Virodhi (1829-30), it is observed that there is no name as "Kayamgutta village" in the said Taluk.

2. Of the two Kayamgutta villages mentioned at page 21 of the Jamabandi Chitte of the Taluk for the year Vikriti (1830-31), one viz, ~~Haradana~~

Haradanahalli village, belonging to Mavinkere Venkataramanaswamy is therein Stated to have been paying 7 pagodas and 6½ fanams to Govt, as per order issued to Amal Hiranyaiya on 5th Asweeja of the year Prabhava by Mr Narasinga Rao, which runs as follows:— Referring to the fact that the village of Haradanahalli of this Taluk was formerly ~~assigned~~ a Sarvamanyam assigned to Venkataramanaswamy, that now Govt is in receipt of 7 pagodas, and that if the said village were to be granted to the temple, the amount due to Govt would be paid the prescribed ceremonies, &c, being performed, it is ~~[illegible]~~ ordered that the village should be made over to the temple, the Govt. dues, viz, 7P & 6½ fanams, being collected, that the conduct of necessary ceremonies &c., should be regulated and that the villagers should be left unmolested. The aforesaid Jamabandi chitte contains the foregoing facts.

3. Of the Kayamgutta villages mentioned at page 22 of the Jamabandy accounts for the year 1831-32 (Khara), one apertaining to Mavinkere Venkataramanaswamy is therein stated to have been paying 7p & 6½ fanams as per Takid issued by Mr Narasinga Rao on 5th Asweeja of the year Prabhava, directing that as per order received, the village of Haradanahalli be continued to the

ZP

temple, so that pujas &c., may be conveniently conducted, & that the Villagers need not be subjected to impressment for labour.

4. There is no reference of the Sanad in the records. There is no entry in the Amal Kird which existed at the time of the late Dewan Purnaiya, ~~late Dewan~~, (in the year Prabhava) elucidating the grant of the Takid above referred to. Dairy or Sha-Amal refers to the practice ~~existed~~ begun at the time of H. H. the late Maharaja (in the year Pramoduta).

(Sigd) M Seenappa
Record Keeper

Translation of the Memo. Subd by the Record Keeper Vernacular Records.

9/V. 110

(General Serial No. 30.) 2.

1892-93 ②

From

LRSS. 91.

To The Superintendent Inam Settlement in Mysore.

Dated 28th April 1892

Despatched

Received

Enclosures No.

General No. 1650
No 1140

Forwarding for report Hassan Dy Commissioner's letter No 8148 d/ 10th March 1892, on the subject of Confirming the Kayamgutta village of Haradanahally in the Hole Narasipur Taluk on its original Quit rent.

From the Commissioner 22-4-92

(2)

c 6 16·50/140 / 28-4-92
5-4

Eoutt file

LRS

To

The Superintendent,
Inam Settlement
in Mysore.

Sir.

I am directed to forward herewith, letter No 848 of the 10th March 1892 from the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, with its Enclosures (in ×original), on the subject of confirming on the original quit rent of Rs 23/. as imposed by the Inam Department instead of the enhanced quit rent (Rs 132/.) as calculated on the Survey valuation, the Kayamgutta Village of Haradanahalli in

× to be obligingly returned.

in the Holé Narsipur
Taluk on the ground of
its being a Devadaya
Inam attached to the
temple of Sri Venkataramanaswami of the
Mavinkere Village, & to
request that you will
be so good as to report
with your opinion
whether the claim for
such exceptional treatment
is supported by any
precedents.

Draft f. appl.

I have &c

28/4/92

Chief Secretary.

H.M.

(3)

1892. OFFICE OF
1839
14.3
R 484

From

The Superintendent
of Inam Settlements ~~in Mysore~~.

LRS 8.

To

The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Mysore.

Dated 13th
Despatched 16th August
Received.

To the same by Govt Proceedings No 1800 of 27/10/92
R 194-92

Enclosure No. Eng. & Ver. Records.

No. 21 of 1892-93

States that the claim for the special treatment of Harudanahally of the Hole-Narsipur Taluk as a Kayam Gutta Village on the old Gutta amount, does not appear to have been supported by any precedents.

Rev Mr 17/8

Submitted with a Memo. for orders.

28/10/92

recd 18/8

(3)

No 21
(Eng: & Veri: Record)

Inam Supdts office
Bangalore d/ 13th August 1892

H

To,

The Chief Secretary to the Government
of Mysore

Sir,

In returning all the enclosures of your letter No $\frac{1650}{140}$ dated 28th April 1892, I have the honor to state that the claim for the special treatment of Haradanahalli of the Hole-Narasipur Taluk as a Kayem gutta village on the old Gutta amount, Vizt Rs: 22-4-1, does not appear to have been supported by any precedents in this Department. The matter appears entirely one for the consideration of Government and lenient treatment under somewhat special circumstances.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
Servant

Supdt of Inam Settts.

D.I.

LR08.71.4

Proceedings of the Govt. of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore

Read—

(1) Letter No 848 dated 10th March 1892 from the Deputy Commr. Hassan Dt., reporting on the complaint, preferred to him by the Pujaris of Venkatramanaswami temple at Mavinkere, in the Holé narsipur Taluk, against the levy of the quit rent, Rs 132, fixed for the Kayam-gutta village of Hardanhalli, at the final settlement made by the Inam Commissioner, and recommending that the amount mentioned in the grant be accepted as the rent payable to Govt.

(2) Letter No $\frac{1650}{140}$ dated 28th April 1892 to the Inam Superintendent enquiring whether the claim for such exceptional treatment is supported by any precedents ~~in his office~~.

(3) Inam Supdts' reply No 21 dated 13th August 1892 stating that there have been no precedents in his office.

No. $\frac{11800-1}{R.7.194-92}$ dd

$\frac{10}{16}$—1—93

Order No

At the Inam Settlement, the village was treated as one held on defective title, and, under the orders conveyed in Chief Commrs' Proceedings No 1871-33-Rev. 331 dated the 8th August 1879, was subjected to additional assessment equal to one-half of its net value, which

which was fixed in accordance with the instructions contained in Proceedings No. 4701-9-133 dated the 2nd September 1881.

2 The Deputy Commissioner's recommendation is one which can be granted only in the case of villages held on unquestionably good authority. But, in the present case the Sannad alleged to have been granted in respect of the village is not forthcoming, and the alleged grantor (Narasinga Row, son of Dewan Purnaiya) had apparently no authority to grant the Sannad.

3. The Settlement already made cannot, therefore be disturbed.

Chief Secretary.

9/1/93

To The Deputy Commr. Hassan DE
Inam Superintendent.